COLORADO KILLINGS

Lieut. Linderfelt, Says He Was Defending the Flag From Colorado Mob.

GOADED BY THE STRIKERS

Civilian at Last Day of Court-Martial Tells of Soldiers Firing Tents.

DENVER. May 29 .- The trial of Lieut, K. E. Linderfelt of Troop A. Colorado Naional Guard, on charges of murder, arson and larceny was closed by the military ourt-martial to-day at the Golden Rifle Range and the hearing was ended of the charges against the militiamen accused of killing two women, eleven children and everal men at Ludlow on April 20.

After a civilian had testified that he he was willing to shoulder full responsi-tility for all that happened at Ludlow Mr. Willard would not agree to this, bility for all that happened at Ludlow and that he was defending the American flag from being spat upon by a band of

did wrong in defending the honor "If I did wrong in defending the honor of developments, was unwise.

The examination also developed that sequences," Linderfeit declared dramatithe Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Com-

ried will be made public until after that the Pere Marquette Railroad y Gov. Ammons, who must pass

Derr. proprietor of a boarding house where many of the Ludlow strikers congregated and where many of them took refuge on the day of the battle, tesified that he saw the soldiers set fire to

feeding whickens when the shooting started. Their place was riddled with bullets and he and his wife fled to teclar, where they remained all day.

Derr said that he was a facility of the started as special committee to look into the directions of the Baltimore and Ohlo Railroad Company have appointed a special committee to look into the directions. Derr sald that he was afraid the sot-

made their way to the station and got on a train leaving Ludlow that night.

"We crept toward the colony in the darkness." Derr testified. "When we got to a point about 200 yards from the same of the Randels got from Mr. Willard that point about 200 yards from the southches from tent to tent, yelling

"Then we crept up closer and heard the women and children in the colony scream-

which followed, was almost as dramatic was the first time that the officer arged with directing the killings at Ludlow personally had given his version the affair.

The stock of the rifle with which Linderfelt admitted having struck Louis Tikas was exhibited in court. Linderfelt

rado and Southern track and met Louis Tikas after he had been taken prisoner and brought down toward the depot from

ific at his head, but the Springfield struck him on the arm and shoulder as he raised his arm to ward off the blow. I never mashed his head, as has been

charged. I turned Louis over to Sergt. Cullen and told Cullen I would hold him responsible for Tikas's life. Then I walked

I am very sorry that I ever hit Louis. I bitorly regret that I lost control of myleff I a6mit to-day that there was absolutely no excuse for my conduct. However, for those familiar with the conditions that existed there there is exculpaline for my deed. ion for my deeds. "Now that it is all over with I am

awfully sorry that Tikas was killed, be-cause he was a right brainy man and the only leader that could control the Greeks. There is one thing that I wish to emphasize as the direct cause of the battle and that is the gradual increase of Greeks and the rapid decrease of other nationalities in the colonies." Tikas was killed after being taken

BOYS FOR STANDARD 'MOURNERS'

Upton Sinclair Plans to March 100 From Chleago's Hull House.

CHICAGO, May 29 .- More than 100 boys will begin slient picketing of the Standard Oil Company offices in Chicago to-morrow as a protest against conditions in Coloto the plans of Upton who arrived here to-day from olorado.

The "mourners," ranging in age from Willard admitted that these bonds had recently been defaulted by the CincinHouse and murch to the Standard offices and murch to the Standard offices at 72 Adams street.

SHAPIRO, I.W.W., GETS 20 YEARS. Sentenced for Robbing Man at Agitators' Headquarters.

David Shapiro, who was in charge of the L. W. W. headquarters on Grand street during the recent agitation, was sentenced to twenty years in Sing Sing Festerday for robbing Morris Sandler, who went to the I. W. W. place to sleep April 18 and indiscreetly showed \$2.75. Two other men, Samuel Kaplan and Peter Burke, who helped Shapiro in the obbery, each got from two years and six nonths to five years in prison. Shapiro's leavier sentence was imposed because heavier sentence was imposed because police records showed him to be an ex-

ARMSTRONG FOUND GUILTY.

Thompson and Jennings Acquitted

in Roseville Trust Co. Case. NEWARK, N. J., May 29.—After deliberating for six hours and fifteen minutes a jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-night found William C. Armstrong, a contractor of East Orange, guilty, and William J. Thompson and A. Randolph Jennings not guilty on an indictment charging them with conspiring to defraud the Roseville Trust Company out of \$25.—990. The jury came in at 11:95 o'clock. he jury came in at 11:05 o'clock. on and Jennings were tellers in 000. The jury

Raymond E. Smith, who was secretary and treasurer of the bank, pleaded non vult to the indictment and was remanded

Boston Pies by Parcel Post.

ONTARIO, Cal., May 29.-W. H. Fowler, manager of the Golden State Canring Company, received recently, in excellent shape, two mince pies from a relative in Boston, Mass.

ASSUMES BLAME FOR WILLARD ADMITS B. & O. SPENT \$23,000,000 ON BANKRUPT ROAD N.Y.CENTRAL INQUIRY

Railroad Also Stands Sponsor To-day for \$50,000,000 Worth of Obligations of the C., H. & D. System It Acquired.

Glad to Get C. H. & D.

"I recall receiving a message from Mr. Underwood in which he gave the informa-

tion with apparent delight that the Eric

had finally got control of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton.

his associates completed an inspection trip," he said, "and in a short time I learned they had given up their contract."

"They agree to take the stock and con-sider themselves the owners of the prop-

That may or may not be so. It was after the return of Mr. Harriman to the coun-

"The committee did call on Mr. Morgan

and told him that the Erie board had re-fused to confirm the contract. Mr. Mor-gan met them himself personally. 'Very well.' he said, 'if the Erie Railroad is not

satisfied with that stock I will take it back personally and I shall see that the

Receiver Then Named.

the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton. A

then took up the acquisition of the Cin-cinnati, Hamilton and Dayton by the Bal-timore and Ohio in 1909, which closed the

"It ought to be kept in mind," he said,
"that the C., H. & D., as purchased by
the B. & O. was quite different from the
C., H. & D. purchased by the Erie and
the terms of the purchase were quite

"During the receivership the objection

as it existed at that time, and in their es

Drain Began in 1911.

Mr. Willard said that in the spring o

severe blow in connection with the

time, he said, that the Pere Marquette

to double track and make other improve-ments and that it had no means of rais-

ing money except on its own credit.

As the result, he said, of the Baltimore

and Ohio advancing the money through the C., H. & D. and through his nego-

Marquette stock to Morgan & Co. in such a way as to offset C., H. & D. stock

which the Baltimore and Ohio is obligated

to purchase in 1916.

Mr. Willard could not fix the date

when he reached a conclusion that the Cincinnati and Hamilton was bound to involve the Baltimore and Ohio in a large

loss, but he said that he became convinced that it would be a prolonged temporary loss after the flood of 1913.

Mr. Willard said that the B. & O.

the R. & O. was really C., H.

When asked if the reduction of the

Mr. Willard said that the Baltimore

and Ohio Railroad Company has a surplus of \$40,000,000.

"You have been foremost among those who have urged the absolute necessity in railroad management in connection with

the advanced rate case of preserving a large surplus both for the safety and wis-dom of management, and here you have

n investment, an obligation, which equals

Chairman Harlan announced that to-

morrow being a holiday the commission would not sit and that the commission could not continue the investigation on

The indications now are that as a result of to-day's developments the investigation would be more extended than at first thought. The opinion was expressed by Mr. Brandels, however, that the investigation was recorded to the control of the contro

by Mr. Brandels, nowever, that the inves-tigation would not delay the handing down of a decision in the advanced rate case. Members of the commission would not ex-press an opinion in regard to that phase

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE MOVES.

Leaves City Hall for New Building

After 103 Years Tenancy.

The City Clerk's office, which has been in the City Hall for the 103 years of that

is being earned."
Mr. Willard assented to this.

of the matter.

without any loss to the Erie.'

receivership.

firm the contract.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—President Dan- | ceased to be an officer of the Erie comiel Willard of the Baltimore and Ohio pany.
"When I was an officer of that company Railroad Company was on the witness Railroad Company was on the witness stand all day in the investigation which the Interstate Commerce Commission has begun into the financial relations between that railroad and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, but nothing was done. President Underwood of the Erie of course knew of my knowledge of the property and in 1905, I think, I left the Erie.

The commission has undertaken this inquiry in connection with the advanced rate case to determine whether the relationship between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton is at all responsible for the need of additional revenue for the former road.

In the course of to-day's hearing Louis D. Brandels, counsel for the commission, contended that the situation of the Balsaw soldiers and uniformed mine guards timore and Ohio at present was "precarifiring the tents where the women and ous" and that prudent financiering would children perished in a safety pit, Lieut. indicate that the board of directors should took the stand and said that take its condition into consideration when

but admitted that developments had shown that the acquisition of the Cincin-nati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in view

At the conclusion of his testimony the ommission recessed until June 12. This neans that none of the verdicts in the ascs of the twenty-one officers and men ried will be made public until after the distribution and Dayton had successful the conclusion of the distribution and Dayton had successful the conclusion of the worth of bonds which the Cincinnati, the distribution and Dayton had successful the conclusion of his testimony the distribution and Dayton had successful the conclusion of his testimony the distribution and Dayton had successful the conclusion of his testimony the distribution and Dayton had successful the conclusion of his testimony the distribution and Dayton had successful the conclusion of his testimony the distribution and Dayton had successful the conclusion of his testimony the distribution and Dayton had successful the conclusion of his testimony the distribution and Dayton had successful the conclusion of his testimony the distribution and Dayton had successful the conclusion of his testimony that the conclusion of his testimon

Fight Likely Over Bonds.

This apparently was not known by the negotiators on behalf of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at the time of the purchase, and Mr. Willard intiof the purchase, and Mr. Willard inti-mated that there would be litigation over these \$9,200,000 bonds.

said that he was afraid the sot-would kill anybody they found in heinity and so he and Mrs. Derr heir way to the station of the subject of future division and the Cheinnati, Hamilton and Dayton

since Mr. Willard had been president, be-orner of the colony we saw one of this blaze up. Then we saw a lot of the tigures silhouetted by the silhouetted by the glare of the blazing tents, rushing around and that \$23,600,000 of this had been spent on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton.

Mr. Brandeis also brought out that in
the advance rate case there were no figures given by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to indicate that this money had been spent on the C. H. & D. and that it was carried on the books of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Com-pany under the heading "Securities owned, unpledged and miscellaneous in-

Sponsor for \$50,000,000 Debts.

Mr. Brandeis's figures showed that the Baltimore and Ohio had advanced in cash up to July 1, 1913, \$23,600,000 to the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, had guaranteed over \$25,000,000 worth of obligations and that it stands sponsor to-day for over \$50,000,000 worth of obligations.

It was shown to-day that the Cincin-

nati. Hamilton and Dayton had a deficit "Cussed Each Other Out."

"A large crowd of civilians and soldiers in uniform congregated about us. Louis and I engaged in a conversation and one hot word brought on another. We 'cussed each other out.' as each held the other responsible for the day's troubles.

"Louis said to me, 'I wasn't to blame for the start of the scrap, because Gorman was in charge to-day and I couldn't hold in the contract of the scrap, because Gorman was in charge to-day and I couldn't hold in the contract of the scrap, because Gorman was in charge to-day and I couldn't hold in the contract of the scrap, because Gorman was in charge to-day and I couldn't hold in the contract of the scrap, because Gorman was in charge to-day and I couldn't hold in the contract with J. P. Morgan & Co. for acquiring it. The C., H. & D. has had a deficit ever since. The deficit for two or three years before the Baltimore and Ohlo entered into a contract with J. P. Morgan & Co. for acquiring it. The C., H. & D. has had a deficit ever since. The deficit for two or three years before the Baltimore and Ohlo entered into a contract with J. P. Morgan & Co. for acquiring it. The C., H. & D. has had a deficit ever since. The deficit for two or three years before the Baltimore and Ohlo entered into a contract with J. P. Morgan & Co. for acquiring it. The C., H. & D. has had a deficit ever since. The deficit for two or three years before the Baltimore and Ohlo entered into a contract with J. P. Morgan & Co. for acquiring it. The C., H. & D. has had a deficit ever since. The deficit for two or three years before the Baltimore and Ohlo entered into a contract with J. P. Morgan & Co. for acquiring it.

for the start of the scrap, because Gorman was in charge to-day and I couldn't hold the Greeks back.' Tikas called me a vile name. I lost my temper and swung my kept it out of the hands of receivers or bankruptcy. President Willard, after a lengthy ex-

amination by Mr. Brandeis, declared that part of the obligations now resting on the Baltimore and Onio were due to the fact that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton had bought at one time its own preferred stock. It appeared that the Cincinnati, Hamil-

It appeared that the Cheinnat, hami-ton and Dayton did this at an expendi-ture of \$7,750,000 in order to quiet stock-holders, who protested against the Cin-cinnati, Hamilton and Dayton guaran-teeing the bond issue of \$9,207,000 of the Pere Marquette, both of which were in hands of receivers at the time.

Erie Rejected Property.

Mr. Willard gave a detailed account of how the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company acquired the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and its obligations the Eric Railroad Company had rejected it. The Eric after an examination of the

rejected it, apparently through the insistence of the late W. H. Harriman.
"Now, Mr. Willard," and Mr. Brandeis,
"taking the property and twas June 30,
1909, before the Baltimore and Ohlo took it over, the property showed a deficit for over, the property showed a deficit for operations of that year of \$1,691,000?"
"Yes, sir," assented Mr. Willard.
Mr. Brandels referred to "certain alleged indebtedness" of the C., H. & D., and Mr. Willard asked him if he referred to the the \$2,000 Person Necessity.

to the \$9,207,000 Pere Marquette bonds. Mr. Brandels said he did, and then Mr.

nati. Hamilton and Dayton.
"During a certain period when the relations between the directors of the Cincinnati. Hamilton and Dayton and those of the Pere Marquette appeared to those of the Pere Marquette appeared to have been very intimate, the directors of the C., H. & D. seem to have guaranteed these bonds, for what reasons I am not personally informed," said Mr. Willard.

Didn't Know of Obligation.

"I may say in that connection that the matter was not brought to the attention of the Balimore and Ohio Railroad when he contract was entered into for the purchase of the property. I do not suppose any one made inquiries as to this obligation. So far as the correspondence shows it appears that neither the Baltimore and Ohio nor J. P. Morgan & Co. knew of this obligation."

this obligation."

Mr. Brandels said that J. P. Morgan & Co. bought the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton stock in September, 1905, and at that time the C., H and D. held control of the Pere Marquette Railroad and its leases and that the entire property was taken over by Mr. Morgan through the C., H. and D. stock, Mr. Willard assented to this.

sented to this. He also admitted that the Pere Marquette bond transaction was one that ocman combination controlled the C., H. and D. and that Morgan & Co. held the property until the Baltimore and Ohio took i

At this point Mr. Willard said it seemed to be a proper moment for him to make an explanation as to his understanding of

Senator Insists, However, That McReynolds Should Give Information.

TELLS OF GETTING HINTS

Says Minority Shareholders Gave Him Tips on the Situation.

WASHINGTON, May 29 .- The Senate talked, for two hours to-day on the resoution introduced yesterday by Senator Norris of Nebraska, calling on the Attorney-General for information as to whether he New York Central and Hudson River Railroad had been operating in violation "After this President Underwood and of the Sherman anti-trust law as a result of its acquisition of other railroad lines. Democratic leaders, notably Senator Kern and Senator Overman, urged Mr. Norris to allow the resolution to be re-ferred to the Committee on Interstate "How does a radiroad give up its con-tract?" asked Chairman Harlan.
"I will explain that," said Mr. Willard.

Senator Overman insisted that as the erty. Then they made the trip and re-ported to the board of directors of the resolution was worded it was a reflection upon the good faith of the Attorney-General. Senator Norris produced corre-spondence to show that he had brought the New York Central situation to the at-The Erie board refused to confirm the transaction.
"Mr. Brandeis suggested that this was done at the instance of Mr. Harriman. tention of the Attorney-General more than a year ago, and that Mr. McReynolds in-timated that his department was "investry. A committee was appointed by the Erie board to call on Mr. Morgan and say to him that the board refused to contigating the whole general subject of un-lawful railway combinations."

Senator Norris intimated that he ha senator Norms intimated that he may correspondence in his possession which tended to show that the Attorney-General had never intended to prosecute criminally anybody connected with the New York, New Haven and Hartford.

In the course of his speech, the Senator said that he had obtained some of his information from "minority shareholders"

said that he had obtained some of his information from "minority shareholders" of the New York Central.

Senator Weeks remarked that some of these shareholders on investigation might be found "short of the stock."

Senator Weeks asked Mr. Norris why he could not broaden his resolution to include other railroad systems of the southern Louisville. Erie company shall not lose a cent by the transaction. I am unwilling that any company shall sustain any loss because of any arrangement which it has with me or with my firm. I will take the stock back personally.'
"Mr. Morgan took the stock himself country such as the Southern, Louisville and Nashville, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, all of which had acquired other railroad properties since the passage of the Sherman law. The Senator from Nebraska replied Mr. Willard said that some of the Erie directors had even become directors of

the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton. A few days afterward a receiver was appointed and that, said Mr. Willard, was "the end of the Erie's relations with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton." and that left the C., H. & D. in the hands of a receiver and the Pere Marquette and the C., H. & D. continued so until 1909.

Continuing his narrative, Mr. Willard then took up the acquisition of the Cincinnation. that some Senators were objecting be cause his resolution was not definite enough and specific in its charges and suggested that if Mr. Weeks desired to broaden the inquiry, there was nothing to prevent him from introducing a resolution to that effect.

The resolution went over "without prejudice," at the request of Senator Norris and will come up again Monday.

TANGLE IN SENATE OVER THE TRADE BILL

buring the receivership the objectionable contracts had been cancelled. It is true that the C. H. & D. still neid 110,000 shares of Pere Marquette stock. The committee of B. & O. directors that recommended the purchase was, of course, aware of the situation of the C., H. & D. as it existed at that time, and in their es-Committee on Interstate Commerce Drops Work Because of. Wilson's Attitude.

The attitude of the President has caused nost of the trouble. Members of the committee understood that the President 1911 the Baltimore and Ohio encountered must get from \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000 ing simply the interstate trade bill and to double track and make other improve- allowing the other legislation on trusts to allowing the other legislation on trusts to as not to attract the attention of the go over until the regular session pending higher officials of the bank. a report from the Interstate Commerce The complaint specifies about fifteen Committee as to what the legislation fraudulent entries to Murphy's account. a report from the Interstate Commerce would be.

would be.

A motion in the committee by Senator Willard Saulsbury of Delaware to make a report to the Senate in accordance with this plan is still pending. The members of the committee apparently do not want to take a vote on the question until they have more definite assurances what the President will accent.

President will accept.

Meanwhile critics are finding fault with the bill reported by the Senate sub-committee and made public. One Senator said to-day that the sub-committee's bill was really the work of two Senators—Robinson of Arkansas and Cummins of lowa—and the more it was studied the less popular it became.

The fact became known to-day that a

has advanced approximately \$23,000,000 in one way or another to the C. H. & D. for which it has collateral of a certain less popular it became.

The fact became known to-day that a number of changes have been made in the bill since it was made public a week or so ago. The most important of these changes affects interlocking directorates.

gling us.

"We know Murphy. He introduced us to Brice, but we don't know Finlayson at all. Murphy told us when we met Brice that Brice wanted to invest money in some of the companies in which we were character, some of it unquestioned and some to depend upon future developments. changes affects interlocking directorates. dividends to meet the possible loss from C., H. and D. finances, was taken into consideration, Mr. Willard said: "No, sir. I did not thin! it would be

state commerce.

Mainly on the suggestion of Senator
Saulsbury of Delaware this legislation would afford corporations an opportunity to refuse to keep their contracts, where the other party to the agreement was carrying on commerce uniawfully, the committee decided to wipe out corporate responsibility and make "guilt personal."

Members of the committee decline to talk about the changes the committee has made, but one of them intimated that as the language now stood, the interlocking directors themselves would be made re-sponsible for violations and not the corand exceeds this large surplus of the B. & O.," said Mr. Brandels. "It is obviously an investment on which nothing. orations they serve.

The situation in the Senate committee in regard to trust legislation is a hope-less one at present. The members of less one at present. The members of the committee admit this, and it is said that Chairman Newlands is much discouraged.

He is eager to have the programme limited to the passage of the interstate trade commission bill for the present, but he has been unable to convinc of his colleagues and the President that this plan will meet the situation.

SENATE AGAINST DANIELS.

Favors Building One of Dreadnoughts in New York Yard.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The Senate voted 30 to 16 to-day in favor of requiring the Secretary of the Navy to build one of the new battleships at the New York Navy Yard. After this vote was taken it was disclosed that a quorum of Senators was not present. The Senators then adjourned until 11 o'clock Monday with every prospect that Secretary Danger of the Senators of the to be a proper moment for him to make an explanation as to his understanding of the whole situation up to the present moment, and asked to be allowed to make a statement so as to draw the picture as it appeared to him.

"It is a very complicated question," he said. "As I stated in my written statement, I have very little knowledge concerning the relations between the Chncinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad and the Eric company, because that transaction. was consummated after I had with every prospect that Secretary Dan-iels would be overruled and that the building of one of the new dreadnoughts would be done at the New York yard. The navy appropriation bill was before the Senate to-day for more than three bows and the debate was all upon the

NORRIS WOULD WIDEN TWO ARRESTED IN FEDERAL RAID; \$175,000 BANK FRAUD CHARGED

Baron Eugene Oppenheim and Howard J. Rogers Prisoners-Officials of First National of Amsterdam, N. Y., Indicted.

With the arrest in New York yesterday of two men and the indictment of three others in Amsterdam, N. Y., the Federai authorities betieve they have rounded up a going which for the last four and a half years has carried on a systematic looting of the First National Bank of Amsterdam. The scheme of looting required the aid of two officers of the bank, and the amount obtained, according to the indictments, was "upward of \$175,000."

The First National Bank of Amsterdam of Openenheim & Co. had not the money, although in view of this development I imagine he got it from the bank. But all we were concerned with was the specified interest in several companies in which he wanted to buy."

The Baron refused to tell how much money he got from Brice. He refused to name the companies in which he was interested. Rogers said that the firm

The First National Bank of Amsterdam is not so large that it can lose "up-ward of \$175,000" without feeling it. The Bankers Encyclopædia for 1913 gives its capital as \$125,000, its surplus and profits as \$199,000, and its combined individual and bank deposits as \$486,000. individual and bank deposits as \$486,000. The men arrested in New York are the sole officers and directors of Oppenheim & Co., promoters, of 111 Broadway, a company which is capitalized at \$500,000. They are the Baron Eugene Oppenheim and Howard J. Rogers. Baron Oppenheim says he is a brother of Baron Robert Oppenheim of 35 Rue de l'Opera, Paris, and is the possessor of a papal title, besides being a descendant of a line of French kings. Commerce, but the Senator declined to line of French kings.

Rogers Held State Jobs

Rogers is a home product. He was United States Commissioner in charge of the United States exhibit at the Paris United States Commissioner in harge of the educational exhibit at the Chicago and St. Louis fairs, and was in charge of the New York State exhibit at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in He has held important tobs in Seattle. the New York State Department of Edu-

National Bank Examiner Harry E. Pollard discovered that the bank's cash was less than it should be. According to the information furnished to John Gleason, United States Attorney of the North ern New York district, the trail led direct to William T. Brice, bookkeeper of the bank. The Federal agents had Brice in hand only a short time when he made an alleged confession, implicat-ing the two men arrested in New York city, Alonzo J. Finlayson, teller in the bank, and Richard Murphy, a lawyer and former Assemblyman of Amsterdam. The indictment of all five followed. Judge Mayer, in the Federal courts here, issued warrants for Oppenheim and Rogers yesterday. The warrants were given Federal Agents Adams, Scully and Pig-

Oppenheim & Co, maintain an elaborate Oppenheim & Co, maintain an elaborate suite of rooms on the eleventh floor of 111 Broadway. The agents tried to push through to Oppenheim's private office, but found their way barred by a door-keeper and Col, John W. Young, son of the late Brigham Young, well known among the Mormons, Col. Young is the father of William Hooper Young, now serving a life sentence in Sing Sing for the murder of Mrs. Anna Pulitzer in 1902. Oppenheim, a distinguished looking European, was conferring about a promotion with half a dozen Buffalo contraction. tion with half a dozen Buffalo contrac tors. Rogers was also in the office and the two were taken before Judge Mayer for arraignment. Ball was set at \$25,-600 each. A surety company furnished it to insure the appearance of the two men in Albany whenever wanted.

How Plan Was Worked.

as it existed at that time, and in their estimate which they made concerning the future of the property they gave consideration to these various matters.

"They felt that the ownership of the Pere Marquette stock might not bring money in the way of dividends, but it might give them influence in the territory served by the Pere Marquette: That forecast was found to be not justified."

Mr. Willard said that most of the advantages that would accrue to the B. and O. as the result of the acquisition of the Sponge to-day and Senator Newlands went out of town for a rest. The committee will not meet again until next through the clearing house for the national bank. They were carried as assets on the conspiracy to defraud began on or amounts cover their peculations.

The defauctions have been going on for four years, Mr. Morris said to-night, days 17, 1914. It is charged that Richard Murphy had an inactive account in the bank and that these conspiracy to defraud began on or amounts cover their peculations.

The defauctions have been going on for four years, Mr. Morris said to-night, days game used the simple method of fattentiang Murphy's small bank account in the bank and that the conspiracy to defraud began on or amounts cover their peculations.

The defauctions have been going on for four years, Mr. Morris said to-night, days game used the simple method of fattentiang Murphy's small bank account in the bank and that an inactive account in the bank and that these account in the bank and that these and inactive account in the bank and that in inactive account in the bank and that an inactive account in the bank and that in inactive account in the bank and that in inactive account in the bank and that in the conspirator to defraud began on or defraud began on or for four years, Mr. Morris said to-night, days used the simple method of fattentiang Murphy's small bank account by depositions.

The defauctions.

The defauctions.

The defauctions.

The defauctions.

The defauctions have been going on for four years, Mr. Morri It is charged that Richard Murphy had

the bank's books for the national bank to appear before United States Commis examiner to see, and apparently every-thing was all right. Then, according to the allegations, checks were drawn against was willing to accept the judgment of the Congress leaders as to the policy of passting simply the interstate trade bill and the checks deposited and all the

> which graded in size from \$25 to \$694 The complaint also specifies about ter withdrawals, anywhere from \$50 to \$464. The account never became of such a size that it attracted attention. The men are all charged with conspiring to violate the national banking laws by causing false entries to be made on the bank's books.

The committee has made a revolutionary change in that section of the bill, which, as first drafted, excluded from interstate commerce any corporation which had an interlocking directorate with a competing corporation in inter-

money he got from Brice. He refused to name the companies in which he was interested. Rogers said that the firm of Oppenheim & Co. had not been formed when the alleged defalcations began.

Sure of His Defence.

"I was in Seattle and the Baron was in France in January, 1910. Our company was not formed until June 11, 1911. I have been in Amsterdam once, and I didn't go into the bank at the time. When the time in court comes we will be there with a defence which cannot be shaken. We know nothing at all about Murphy's bank account. "Checks have passed between us and Murphy and between Brice and us, but that was in the course of business about which we had an agreement with Brice, which we had an agreement with Brice in which Murphy acted as Brice's law

Col. John W. Young denied that he is Col. John W. Young denied that he is a member of Oppenheim & Co., but he protested that a gross injury had been done to two fine men. At denied that he had used his bulk to block the way for the Department of Justice agents.

Oppenheim and his brother, Baron Robert, have figured in the newspapers before. In 1904 they tried to sell to French investors \$4,000,000 bonds in an American shipbuilding concern, but were

ment or Education. Many State officials, including some connected with the Merpartment of Education, invested largely in the Opp Consolidated Mining Company, which did not seem to pay out as well as the investors had been led to believe by Rogers and Richard Murphy, the same Murphy who figures in the present

BANK SHORTAGE ADMITTED.

Defalcations Going On for Years Says President Morris.

ALBANT, May 29.—Francis Morris, president of the First National Bank of Amsterdam, admitted to-night that a shortage of \$100,000 had been uncovered by national bank examiners. Other estimates place the shortage at \$200,000.

Two bookkeepers, William Brice and Alonzo Finlayson, are charged with defaulting. Brice has turned over to the bank securities which he says are worth \$100,000 and Finlayson has turned over \$100,000 and Finlayson has turned over \$10,000 in money. Both say that these amounts cover their peculations.

sioner Mills.

Murphy is declared to have left Amster dam hurriedly during the afterno it became known that a warrant for his

checks drawn were of small amounts, so GREECE FEARS WAR BY TURKS. Wants U. S. Warships to Protect Hellenic Ports.

Washington, May 29.—That the pro-posed purchase of the battleships Idaho and Mississippi by the Greek Government from the United States is the only way for

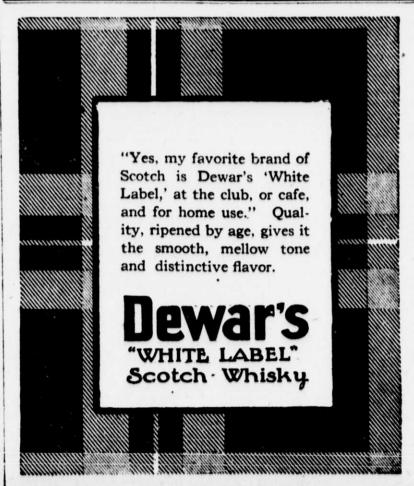
from the United States is the only way for Greece to avoid a war with Turkey was asserted to-day by men who are interested in promoting the deal.

It was pointed out that Turkey has concluded arrangements for the purchase of the Brazilian and the Rio de Janeiro, warships of Brazil that were building at the Armstrong yards in England.

The Greek Government looked upon the purchase by Turkey as a positive men-

ace, and the apprehension was felt in official circles at Athens that as soon as the ships are delivered Turkey would use them in hostile operations against the ports of Greece and compel the re-linquishment to Turkey of territory captured by Greece during the war with

has forced the Greek Government to make Murphy acted as hese arrangements, end of these agreethe money required. the two the two that the money required.



SAYS HUSBAND DECEIVED HER

Mrs. Werner Answers Suit to Re-

cover \$2,500. Mrs. Giulia Morosini Werner filed her answer in the Supreme Court yesterday to M. Werner, the former policeman, to recover \$2,500 on an agreement by which his wife was to pay him \$10,000 a year in quarterly instalments. Mrs. Werner's

chief defence is that she was induced to make the agreement through false statements by Werner. She also contends that her marriage to Werner is invalid because Werner's divorce from his first wife, Mrs. Alice Redding Werner, is not legal.

She says that Mrs. Werner got a divorce "on grounds which are not legal grounds for divorce in the State of New York." She declares that both Werner and his first wife were residents of the State of New York at the time the decree was granted in Nevada.

The defendant says that the Nevada divorce was obtained in order that Werner might be free to marry her, and she was persuaded that he was free to do so. The first Mrs. Werner returned to New York immediately afterward, the defendant says.

immediately afterward, the defendant says.

Mrs. Werner says that she has frequently disbursed \$75,000 a year for the



American shipbuilding concern, but were not noticeably successful. In 1896 they were interested in what was called a "brimstone trust." Who's Who in America says that Rogers was graduated from Williams College in 1884. It also tells that he is an officer of the Legion of Honor of France, chevalier of 8an Maurice and Lazare of Italy, chevalier of the Order of the North Star of Sweden and a chevalier of the Order of the Order of Leopold of Belgium. But it fails to add that in 1998 he was president of the Opp Consolidated Mining Company of Jacksonville. At the same time he was First Assistant Commissioner of the New York State Department of Education. Many State Officials, including some connected with the Merican SIX possible.

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